

**UCLA**  
**The Docket**

**Title**

The Docket Vol. 25 No. 3

**Permalink**

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/346604tp>

**Journal**

The Docket, 25(3)

**Author**

UCLA Law School

**Publication Date**

1977-02-15

# Joint degree programs focus on policy

by Ernest Cook and Rick Sinclair

There is an increasing demand nationwide for lawyers with expertise in non-legal disciplines. This demand accounts for the evolution and growing popularity of dual degree programs which train students simultaneously in law and such fields as business, economics, public health, urban design, and public administration.

The UCLA School of Law formally offers dual degree programs with the Graduate School of Management, the Department of Economics, and the School of Urban Planning. Because the study of law overlaps in part with coursework in each of these schools, the law school exchanges credit with them to considerably reduce the number of credits which would be required to complete the programs independently. A student may graduate with a JD-MBA in four years, a JD-MA in Urban Planning in four years, or a JD-MA in Economics in only three years. None of these programs requires summer coursework.

Both the joint JD-MBA and JD-MA programs allow law students the uninterrupted pleasure of a full first year of law. In pursuing the MBA, the student ordinarily spends his second year fulfilling the GSM

Nucleus and Management Core requirements. The third and fourth years of study are divided between the two schools. For the MA in Economics, students take three courses in economics in their second year and four courses in their third year of the joint program.

The Urban Planning program also intermingles courses from the two disciplines. In the second and third years, 36 units are completed toward the Planning degree, along with the necessary Law courses. Seven courses are listed both in the Law and Urban Planning Schools, which do double duty as

## DEADLINE

for applying to joint degree programs in Economics and Urban Planning is today, February 15. Obtain information at Records Office.

requirements. In the fourth year, the student devotes full time to finishing the Planning coursework.

Areas of concentration within the program include Urban-Regional Development Policy, Public Service Systems, Environmental Planning and Management, Social Development Policy, and Urban Design. Professor Donald Hagman, the faculty advisor to the

program, indicates that the joint degree can lead to jobs as diverse as a planning law professor or a community redevelopment specialist.

These three dual degree arrangements are relatively new at UCLA. None of the programs has formally been in operation for more than a few years, yet already about 30 law students are jointly seeking an MBA, approximately 10 are studying with the Department of Economics, and three or four are in the Planning program.

Students and administrators alike generally agree that the joint degree programs have been carefully structured to avoid any sacrifices in a student's legal education. Associate Dean John Bauman, who coordinates the JD-MBA and JD-MA degrees from the law school side, feels certain that "the amount of law training a student misses is not consequential." Professor Demsetz, from the Department of Economics, went further to state that a degree in economics will help lawyers "very likely . . . be more effective in pursuit of their profession. Economics gives an overall framework for viewing the social system."

Students seem to feel that while pursuing two  
[ (Continued on Page 2)



## The Docket

Volume 25, Number 3

UCLA School of Law

February 15, 1977

### Bakke committee formulates plans

By Ken Nichols

Although relatively little has been said about the *Bakke* case this quarter, faculty committees here at the law school are working on an alternative minority admissions program should a ruling come down which is adverse to the school's present LEOP. As Bakke Committee Chairman Melville Nimmer described it, "Our purpose is to explore how we will handle admissions if *Bakke* is confirmed in such a way that we can preserve the program and still conform with the decision. To achieve this purpose, however, we won't resort to ruses."

Admissions Committee Chairman Gary Schwartz indicated two of the criteria which could be used under the

state high court ruling to give minority applicants a break. The first, economic disadvantage, is useful but can be misleading if relied upon too heavily. The second criterion, designed partly to help poor communities, is whether the applicant's home area is undersupplied with legal services. The UCLA Medical School is permitted to consider this, so the law school could probably do it as well. These are the kinds of avenues being explored to keep the law school as open to minority students as it has been. Professor Schwartz predicts that "in all likelihood the faculty would find an alternative program if *Bakke* were confirmed."

(Continued on Page 8)

by Stephen Owens

By 7 pm last Thursday a small group of people had assembled on the second-floor landing of an old church in Santa Monica. Two men chatted amiably in Spanish while waiting in the drafty stairway. A few minutes later, a door swung open and the Centro Legal de Santa Monica was ready to receive its new clients.

Founded four years ago by the UCLA Chicano Law Students Association, the Centro Legal provides free legal services to Chicano and low-income residents of the Westside. The Centro is managed and staffed by 26 UCLA law students. When the need arises, this student staff can draw upon the experience of

(Continued on Page 6)

### Centro Legal provides service to community



Photo by David Pallack

Centro staff members discuss legal problems while Emiliano Zapata looks on approvingly.

### Faculty votes in semester system overwhelmingly

By Carl Robinson  
SBA President

The Law School Faculty voted to change the law school calendar to an early semester system at the faculty meeting held January 31, 1977. The vote was overwhelming; one member dissented, and at least one member abstained from voting on the view that the calendar should be dictated by the students. The change will take place as soon as possible, perhaps as early as next year, but clearly by the 1978-79 calendar year. The faculty voted to change independently of any action taken by the rest of the UCLA campus. Administrative approval by Univer-

sity officials will be requested, and it is generally assumed that the approval will be routine.

The vote entailed surprisingly little debate, primarily due to extensive discussions held in previous years on the subject, and a strong lobbying campaign by the Dean and other members of the faculty. Student input was available in the form of three referendum votes taken within the past year. There was strong student support for moving the calendar up to avoid overlap problems with the bar review courses, and to make summer job hunting easier. In a vote on that issue alone, the students voted

this fall 269 yes, 42 maybe, 70 no, and 21 no opinion. The same poll showed the students disapproving all alternative systems, including the current one. The referendum, conducted January 31, 1977, showed overwhelming dislike of a semester system with exams conducted after the Christmas vacation. The vote on the question, "Assuming that we convert to a semester system, would you prefer fall semester exams to be before or after Christmas," found 350 students favoring before and only 18 favoring exams after Christmas.

Student opinion was other-  
(Continued on Page 3)

### Results of referendum

Preference	Current Quarter System	Split Quarter System	Early Semester System	Late Semester System
First	133	101	156	1
Second	101	78	48	16

NOTE: First preference vote can be read either as 234 quarter vs. 157 semester, or as 258 to move the calendar up vs. 133 for the current calendar.

If a change were made to a semester system, would you prefer exams before or after Christmas?

Before: 350

After: 18

Though many students indicated a preference for the pace of one system as opposed to another (quarter system predominating), the most common reasons given for a choice were:

- conflict with bar review courses
- possible harm to quarter-away program (many indicated both these reasons)
- desire to get out early for summer job hunting.

\*Other information is obtainable from the ballot for anyone wishing to tabulate and collate it.

# Students earn two degrees at once

(Continued from Page 1)

degrees necessarily circumscribes their choice of electives and makes the option of clinical experience opportunities offered by the law school less practical; any disadvantages are outweighed by the unique opportunities which these programs afford. Students who graduate with joint degrees should not be characterized as specialists in a discrete field where law intersects with management, economics, or planning. Rather, they are lawyers who have gained policy perspectives which are frequently unavailable from legal training alone.

For example, the Urban Planning program lends the student insights into the breadth of urban problems that challenge the society, while offering the opportunity to learn theories and methods that permit comprehensive identification and treatment of those problems. Professor Allan Heskin of the School of Urban Planning emphasizes the social planning orientation of the school, which incidentally is recognized as one of the nation's finest.

Assistant Dean William Broesamle of the Graduate School of Management points out that a Master of Business Administration degree can be extremely valuable for a lawyer interested in corporate law, securities law, labor relations, public service, international trade, or government regulation. A lawyer trained in management is by no means "labeled" or destined for a particular niche in the corporate structure. Even in a wholly non-business field, management skills never go to waste. The management program at UCLA commands particular attention for its unique field work requirement which places first-year students (or second-year students in the JD-MBA program) in part-time consulting positions during the last two quarters of that year.

As far as Dean Bauman and Professor Demsetz are aware, UCLA is the only major school in the nation to

offer a joint JD-MA in Economics program. Some schools offer a PhD in conjunction with the JD, but UCLA's program makes an economics background more readily available to law students. The Department of Economics here rivals the University of Chicago for its expertise in the interaction of economics and law, making UCLA ideally suited for the joint program. This program has attracted the sponsorship of the Olin Foundation, which provides 10 fellowships of \$1,500 specifically reserved for students pursuing the joint degree. Special areas of interest in the joint degree are industrial organization and regulation, public finance, international trade, environmental law, and the economics of tort and contract actions.

Students enter the dual degree programs for a variety of reasons. Many were interested and involved in business, economics or planning before entering law school. Some seek to distinguish themselves from the general mass of law school graduates. But the one reason most often given was a desire to put law in a framework of policy considerations. Judges and lawyers often find themselves in essentially policy-making roles when they have improperly considered their goals or do not know how to achieve them.

Sam Weiss, a second-year student in the JD-MA program, commented, "Economics helps you better understand law. A lot of the goals in law are very unclear. For example, when they wrote federal antitrust law, people were not very sophisticated. All the terms are 'anti-' terms, and there are no positive goals set forth." In his law classes, when economic concerns are poorly handled or ignored altogether, Weiss says, "a lot of times, if you know economics, you scream."

Joe Atkins, in his second year of the JD-MBA degree, feels that the abstract approach of the

business school combines fruitfully with the moral considerations which pervade the study of law: "The law school becomes a microcosm . . . You see things in the business school you've forgotten about . . . I'm rather happy with the mixture of the two viewpoints."

Lee Lashway, who is pursuing the JD-MA in Planning, names his interest in policy-making and his experience in planning in Montana and Oregon as the main reasons for his entering the program. He likes the differing points of view and interesting people he meets within the Planning School.

First-year students interested in applying for admission to the dual degree programs should not shy away fearing their background in business or economics is too weak. The coordinators of both these programs stress that a reasonably good math background is most important, and both the Department of Economics and the Graduate School of Management offer popular courses to refresh students in this area if self-study cannot remedy the weakness. For those hopelessly deficient in economics, the Department of Economics will structure a four-year JD-MA program to build up a student's economic skills.

Interested students should contact Dean Bauman and Dean Broesamle, Professor Demsetz, or Professor Heskin immediately. The Department of Economics accepts the LSAT in place of the GRE, and the application deadline is February 15. Late applications will be considered. The deadline for the Graduate School of Management application is April 15, and students must have taken the GMAT. The next GMAT has provisions for walk-in registration and is scheduled for late March. The application deadline for the Planning School is February 15. Basic information on all these programs can be obtained at the Records Office.

## Lohman and Barkley entertain students

by Denise Beaudry

A capacity audience comprised of law students and undergraduates were both amused and informed recently by the appearance of Al Lohman and Roger Barkley. The KFI radio personalities appeared as guests of both the Communications Law Speakers Program and the undergraduate Communications Studies Program. Although the billed topic, "Artificial Insemination in the Wintertime in Iowa," provided some humorous anecdotes, the two spent more time discussing their careers in radio broadcasting and answering students' questions.

The disc jockeys recalled that when they started as a two-man team in 1963 it was to be only a temporary arrangement. Their 14 years together, their coveted spot on KFI from 6 to 10 am, and their syndicated television show provide ample proof that their arrangement has been not only more than temporary, but very successful as well.

L and B stated, however, that misfortune of sorts has often been just one step behind them. After they appeared on the Ed Sullivan Show, a program which had been on the air for more than 20 years, the show was cancelled. Subsequent to the team's engagement at the Coconut Grove, the nightclub went out of business. And after Al and Roger cut an album at MGM, the record company was sold.

The gentlemen concluded that if their track record was any indication of things to come, the Law School would soon "go belly up."

When asked about the effects of a station's format change on their employment contracts, Barkley responded that the two were at KFWB when that station went "all news." They were told that their contracts would be honored until they either found other jobs or were picked up by another station owned by the company.



Photo by David Pallack

Radio personality Roger Barkley responds to students' questions.

In response to a question about their susceptibility to lawsuits, Lohman said that while they knew they had to be careful about broadcasting profanity, the problem is rarely encountered because of the use of tape delay. The pair then performed a short and humorous routine about the frustration which often results when the tape delay is used. Barkley stated that although he has never really understood what could or could not be said about public figures, he feels that "sensitive areas" had changed in the last five years. He believes that freedom of expression has expanded considerably. "Broadcasters," according to the pair, "are not as cautious as they used to be."

When comparing the advantages of doing a syndicated show to those of a network show, the two stated that the production independence and the absence of rigid censorship involved in a syndicated show make it more attractive. However, when asked if that meant they would turn down an offer from CBS to replace the Mary Tyler Moore Show, the pair responded, without hesitation,

that it did not. They felt that the money associated with a network program made it very attractive.

The primary objective in doing live appearances, according to the pair, is to test audience receptivity, both to them and to their material. Working solely in radio, they believe, becomes "too insular." Based on the reaction of the law students and undergraduates assembled, Al Lohman and Roger Barkley should feel confident that their success will continue for at least another 14 years. Now, as far as the misfortune which seems to follow their appearances is concerned

## Classified

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## Native Americans aid their people

American Indian attorneys are using their law school education to aid the cause of their people.

"Most of the Indians who have attended the UCLA School of Law now hold jobs directly related to Indian problems," says Monroe Price, a UCLA law professor active in the school's Native American Program.

Fred Ragsdale, an Indian from Escondido, is now an assistant professor at the University of New Mexico Law School. Before that he was a staff attorney at California Indian Legal Services, helping to guard the rights of small reservations. He is working on a program to train Indian judges on reservations near Albuquerque.

An Indian woman attorney, Sally Ann Willett, is now with the Native American Rights Fund, a public interest law firm in Boulder, Colo. She serves as counsel to the Cheyenne River Health, Education and Welfare Committee in South Dakota.

Another UCLA law graduate, Alan Parker, went to work for the Indian Civil Rights Task Force of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Later, Parker became editor of the American Indian Law Reporter, which informs tribal leaders of important legal de-

velopments. He is now a director of the American Indian Lawyers Training Committee.

Rodney Lewis went on to become the first American Indian to be admitted to the Arizona bar. Lewis launched his career on the Papago Indian Reservation, working for their Indian Legal Services Program. He is now in private practice in Sacaton, Ariz., representing Indian tribes under a grant from the American Indian Lawyers Training Program.

Until the late 1960's, the number of American Indian lawyers in the United States could be counted on one hand. "A generation of lawyers had to be trained," Prof. Price said, "if Indian tribes were to be successful in maintaining their culture."

Several law schools responded, and there are now 10 or 15 times as many Indian attorneys in this country as there were a decade ago. Without UCLA's Native American Program, and others like it, the shortage of qualified Indian lawyers would continue unchecked.

Prof. Price added that the Law School aids the American Indian cause in other ways, too. Historically, the school helped found the Native American Rights Fund and California Indian Legal Service.

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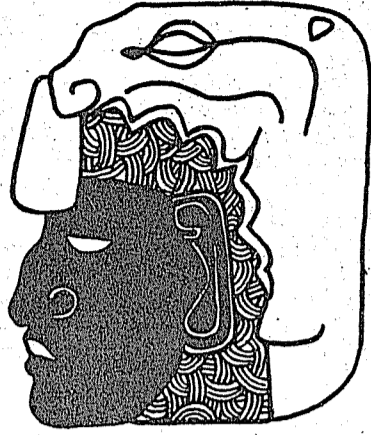
# UCLA law journals pioneers in their fields

## Chicano Law Review

The Chicano Law Review was founded in 1972 by the UCLA Chicano Law Students Association. The only publication of its kind, the Review is devoted to the exploration of current legal issues involving the Chicano community and the poor. Articles accepted for publication analyze and suggest concrete solutions to the various issues and problems facing these two communities, issues that have historically been neglected by traditional law reviews.

Structurally, the Chicano Law Review is like other legal publications in that there is a student editorial board that reviews articles submitted and performs all required editorial work. Past issues of the Review have examined specific aspects of immigration law, involuntary sterilization, revenue sharing and contract law in the context of the poor.

Initially, the Review had difficulty obtaining publishable material, as authors preferred to publish in more widely known law reviews. However, due to extensive solicitation efforts, the Chicano Law



Review presently receives manuscripts from students, professors and legal practitioners. Moreover, the publication is now distributed nationwide, with virtually every major law library subscribing to it.

The next issue, scheduled for spring publication, will contain an article by Professor Robert S. Catz, who recently argued the constitutionality of California's controversial Labor Code §2805 (imposing criminal penalties on employers who hire undocumented aliens) before the U.S. Supreme Court. There will be an article by Charles Sevilla, the attorney who argued the recent *Martinez-Fuerte* case (approving checkpoint stops and searches for illegal aliens without prob-

able cause), also before the U.S. Supreme Court. Student material will discuss border searches and the fourth amendment, California Bar admissions and the California Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975.

The editors' current goals are to maintain the Review's stability, continue fund-raising efforts and meet the yearly publication schedule. The editors welcome participation from all interested students, faculty and practicing attorneys who wish to contribute any relevant material. The office is located on the second floor of the new wing in 2477E. Subscriptions to the Chicano Law Review cost \$4.50 for students, \$5.50 for practitioners and institutions.

## Women's Law Journal

by Gail Ellen Lees

The Women's Law Journal, first student publication in the West to focus on women's legal rights, is of women, by women, and for women. It is also for men with an interest in the legal and social problems which affect a majority of the population.

First published in June, 1976, the journal provides a forum for academic discussion of topics relating to women and the law. Its second issue, which will be distributed this spring, will feature articles on women workers, the legal problems of older women, and statutory rape.

Like all new magazines, the journal lived a long time in the minds of its creators before it finally saw print. Its gestation period was nearly three years.

The idea for the publication took shape three years ago among women law students at UCLA and Loyola Universities who envisioned a law review-type journal which would also appeal to lay persons and cover issues of interest to women.

"We spent more than a year figuring out what we wanted to do," staff member and UCLA graduate Kate Yavenditti recalled, "then started soliciting articles. It was another year and a half before we published."

In addition to finding a reliable typesetter and printer and learning the mechanics of production (all the women were new to publishing), they also had to work around problems like finals, job schedules and Bar exams.

Mass mailings to law libraries and women attorneys yielded 400 subscriptions, mainly in the U.S. and Canada. Institutional rate for the publication is \$18 for four issues; individual subscriptions, \$12; and students, \$6. Prisoners may receive the journal free.

At 76 pages, issue number one, volume one, considered spousal consent requirements for voluntary sterilization, judicial review of parole hearings, tort liability for manufacturers of intrauterine devices, and Judge Armand Arabian's controversial decision to refuse to give the standard cautionary California jury instruction on testimony of rape victims. Book reviews and comments were also included.

Right now the journal is run from the homes of its staff, which operates around a core of five women, including UCLA law students Linda Rabin and Margie Pelton. UCLA faculty members Alison Anderson and Carole Goldberg, Dean Dorothy Nelson of USC School of Law, and prominent female judges and attorneys serve on the magazine's advisory board.

Next academic year, if foundation funding is available, the journal may employ a work-study student to coordinate the production schedule, handle day-to-day administration and help meet the desired semi-annual publication schedule.

Staff members see the Women's Law Journal as a forum for different views on women's issues and welcome contributions and suggestions from others. Yavenditti said criteria for article selection include timeliness and utility of the topic, quality of research and documentation, practicality, and contribution to what the journal's policy statement calls "a quickly expanding area of legal inquiry."

Anyone interested in contributing articles, case reports, book reviews, ideas, comments, advice or money to the journal should contact Kate Yavenditti at 413-4430, or write to the Women's Law Journal, P.O. Box 130, 308 Westwood Plaza, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

## In the News

### McComb Faces Removal

Chief Justice Donald Wright and Associate Justice Raymond Sullivan, both 70, have retired from the California Supreme Court. Justice Marshall F. McComb, 82, has not announced any voluntary retirement plans, but may be removed from the bench if a tribunal of seven state Court of Appeals judges concurs with the California Commission on Judicial Performance.

According to the Los Angeles Times, the Commission's recommendation to remove McComb, "an action unprecedented in California history," followed its review of complaints regarding McComb's failure to stay awake during court proceedings, to attend case conferences, and to write his share of court opinions. The Commission concluded in its 32-page report that McComb "suffers permanent mental disability," and cited his attempt to have a building security guard cash one of the jurist's salary checks as one example of his bizarre behavior.

Instances of what the Commission called McComb's "willful and persistent failure

to perform his duties, (and) conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice" included his lack of knowledge that the court had rendered any decisions involving education only days after it had filed an opinion in a landmark school finance case, his physical exercising during oral conferences, and his sleeping during oral arguments.

Before the tribunal was chosen, McComb filed a petition with the California Supreme Court requesting that the Commission's recommendation be overturned because the Commission lacked the "constitutional authority to recommend the ouster of an elected public official." Yet late last week McComb's wife Margaret was named as his conservator because he is incapacitated due to "senility caused by advanced age." If the tribunal agrees with this judgment, Governor Jerry Brown will have a third seat to fill on the state's highest court.

### But Was There Consideration?

Cohabitants' rights in California may have been significantly affected by a recent

California Supreme Court decision. The court upheld actress-singer Michelle Triola's claim against actor Lee Marvin for one-half of Marvin's income for the six-year period the couple lived together.

Ms. Triola would have been entitled to one-half of the income if the couple had been married, under the state's community property law. Because the difference between marriage and Triola's arrangement with Marvin was one of form rather than substance, the court did not feel compelled to infer that the parties intended "to keep their earnings and property separate and independent."

The court's opinion offered some guidelines for lower courts, which now will undoubtedly be confronted with similar claims. The court should evaluate the relationship both quantitatively and qualitatively, i.e., weigh the length of time the couple lived together and what they did for each other.

Couples living together, take heed. Perhaps a contract would be in order.

## Semester system

(Continued from Page 1) wise not easily decipherable. There was very strong support for the quarter-away programs which will suffer significantly under a semester system. Many persons also preferred the course flexibility and faster pace of the quarter system, though support was also voiced for the semester system's leisurely pace. There is a strong aversion to putting all first-year exams at the end of the year. Putting all these views together proved difficult. The results on first preferences could be interpreted as 234-157

in favor of a quarter system, or as 258-133 in favor of moving the calendar up. The early semester individually won on first preference, though when second choices are included the current system wins by a bigger margin.

If the student vote is viewed as consistent the only system available would be the split quarter system. This system had growing student support (over previous polls) but never gained anything like a majority. The faculty was opposed to split quarters because they felt

that it would disrupt the instruction too severely. Thus the support of the early semester.

There are serious questions to be worked out during the transition, including whether the change will occur all in one year. If the change is done in two portions it will not take as big a bite out of one summer but it will mean one year with fall semester exams coming after Christmas. The faculty has voted to allow the students to determine that issue. Other work will be done by the Curriculum Committee.

## Public VHF channel sought

A petition for a noncommercial VHF television station in Los Angeles has been filed with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

According to UCLA Law Professor Monroe E. Price, one of the group of petitioners, "Los Angeles is the only market in the country that has its full allotment of VHF channels without any one of them reserved for educational and public purposes."

The petition indicates three possible approaches to obtain a public VHF channel:

1. "That the FCC announce that one VHF channel in Los Angeles will be reserved for noncommercial purposes and that, at the next renewal period, the Commission will determine which existing commercial license should be displaced. The standard to be used would be which licensee is least serving the public interest, convenience and necessity, or;

2. "That the FCC rule that no station license in Los An-

geles can be transferred without providing the existing non-commercial licensee a right of first refusal, or;

3. "That the FCC rule that in a comparative hearing in Los Angeles, until there is a noncommercial VHF licensee, noncommercial challenges against existing licenses be given a strong, initial presumption."

Prof. Price adds that, "For many years, KCET has been trying to acquire a VHF channel because of the public interest in effectively reaching larger audiences. Those efforts have failed and FCC action is needed."

The petition was filed December 6 by Advocates for the Arts, an organization located at UCLA's School of Law that provides legal services to artists and arts organizations.

The principal petitioner is the Committee to Eliminate the UHF Handicap on Public Television in Los Angeles, chaired by Marjorie Steinberg, a Los Angeles attorney.

# Opinion

## Sunshine Needed

The **Docket** wishes to commend the **Daily Bruin** and its staff writer, Chris Cameron, for the penetrating article entitled "Fraud Gets Silent Treatment" which appeared on February 7.

This article revealed the failure of Graduate Student Association officers to publicly examine the facts behind alleged embezzlement of graduate student funds.

Secrecy in handling the public's business dangerously undermines confidence in government. Future members of the Bar should be particularly sensitive to this, given the disgraceful participation of so many lawyers in recent governmental cover-ups.

The **Bruin** article has brought some needed sunshine into the deliberative process of graduate student government at UCLA.

## Letter to the Editor

Editor:

At 6 pm January 10, 1977, the following course grades for the Fall 1976 quarter had as yet not been posted:

- 206 No. 2
- 216
- 253
- 262
- 283
- 291
- 330
- 357

I need not detail the difficulties in immediate scheduling and long-range planning caused by such laxness on the part

of instructors.

At the very least, late instructors ought to pay the filing fee for late drops in cases where a demonstrable relationship exists between the previous quarter's grade and a change in enrollment. An appropriate remedy will have to be fashioned for those students who would then have added another course, save that late enrollment is entirely precluded after the expiration of add-drop week.

Lora Weinroth, '77

## The Docket

The **Docket** is the newspaper of the UCLA Law School, published four times a year. Our readers are urged to write letters to the editor. Either bring them to the office (Room 2467B) or deposit them in the **Docket** box at the information window. Letters should be limited to 200 words. Names should be included, but will be withheld on request.

Other contributions — articles, commentary, poems, humor, whatever — are gladly encouraged. Every effort at publication will be made, but cannot be guaranteed. The editors reserve the right to make necessary judgments of appropriateness and good taste.

### Staff

Rick Sinclair ..... Editor-in-Chief  
 Steve Owens ..... Associate Editor  
 Marc Weber ..... Associate Editor  
 Denise Beaudry ..... Associate Editor

**Writers:** Ernest Cook, Inese Lacey, Mark Leach, Gail Lees, Tom Mabie, Jeff Masters, Ken Nichols, Carl Robinson, Charles Solomon.

**Photography:** David Grafstein, David Pallack, Mike Morris.

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## Antioch Experience Raises Questions for U.S. Legal System

There are over 100,000 law students currently in the nation's law schools but few can experience what less than 400 law students go through at the Antioch School of Law in Washington, D.C.

The first two weeks of law school are spent living with families in Washington's slums to get a feel for the poor people whom the students will soon be representing. Antioch is not just a law school; it also is a public interest law firm with teacher-lawyers and students providing free legal services to the poor and others who are unable to obtain representation for their rights.

Before half of the first year is completed, students are into the clinical phase of their education. Antioch is trying to combine intensively both book learning and practice. Tensions result.

Students grumble and sometimes rage against the discipline and the pressure. But they absorb more practical experience than the vast majority of law students at other law schools. The students are also more diverse than most law schools. About 30 per cent are minority students and almost 40 per cent are women.

Admission to Antioch is far less test-score oriented than conventional admission practice. The founding deans, Edgar and Jean Cahn, want "good" as well as "bright" law students.

They recognize that people who do not have the cultural background or test-taking facilities that cater to traditional admission criteria can still be humane and able lawyers.

The Antioch experience raises the broader question of what these huge numbers of law students around the country are being trained for. The answers: clients with ready retainers. The puzzle: can we have a democratic legal system with 80 per cent of the lawyers representing 20 per cent of the people?

Too many lawyers gravitate to clients who have power and ignore potential clients who need justice. In an organizational society, this bias builds up injustice deep into the political and economic system.

Conflicts between governments and citizens, between corporations and consumers and shareholders, between unions and dissenting rank and file are resolved by power rather than by justice when lawyers are on the side of organization against individuals.

Law schools are very frequently mirror images of this poor development of lawyers in our society. From their courses to their tunnel

visions, these law schools prepare their students for career roles shaped by the business world.

Career roles for the great legal challenges of the day — such as pollution, consumer fraud, bureaucratic irresponsibility, health care, tax reform, citizen access to dominating organizations — are rarely given articulation and support.

After a few years of ferment and innovation in the late Sixties, law schools have recovered their usual conformity and infected most law students with the stagnancy of the Fifties when imagination was considered insolence.

The basic assumptions of legal education need thorough re-examination. Lawyers are given too important a function in our society to forego scrutiny of their nesting grounds.

The chief shaper of legal education and the one most followed by its peers is Harvard Law School. Its genius over the decades has been to take some of the brightest of our youth and make them sharp by rendering them narrow.

When you are expected to serve loyally the nation's largest corporations, being narrow is a kind of novocain against any possible self-discovery of what is being done to the people in the name of the power law.

My associate, Mark Green, pointed out some of these consequences of corporate law practice in his recent book, *The Other Government*. Another associate, Joel Seligman, is heading a project that is studying the Harvard Law School.

Around the nation, meanwhile, there is some progress in developing group legal services for workers and consumers. Some young lawyers are opening up storefront law clinics to make low-cost lawyering available for city folk that ordinarily would not think of going to lawyers for help.

But the growing awareness of the many deprivations and injustices which the legal profession has inflicted on the public needs to include law schools in the range of public concern.

Who goes to law school and how they are trained there will significantly determine the quality of the next generation of lawyers. That's an impact that is too important to be left "to the experts."

Citizens interested in the philosophy of legal education at Antioch should send a self-addressed envelope to Antioch School of Law, 1624 Crescent Place N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

## A Conservative Looks at the Bakke Decision

By Charles Solomon

There has been a good deal of talk since the California Supreme Court's *Bakke* decision that it was, and is, the product of white political conservatism. This has the effect of equating conservatism with, at worst, racism and, at best, incredible insensitivity to the real need for effective remedies against racial and ethnic inequality. It has also lent credence to the notion that all conservatives, and most or all Republicans, are racists and supporters of the *Bakke* decision.

I am white, conservative and Republican, as those of you who know me personally frequently remind me. So be it. I am also a proponent of many of the arguments and conservative principles that were used by the Court to rationalize *Bakke*. But I do not approve of or support the *Bakke* decision, and this commentary is not an apology for or a defense of conservatism, in relation to the *Bakke* decision or in general.

What then, is the point of this commentary? Quite simply, it is to strip away the political labels and verbiage from the *Bakke* debate and to try to find out whose interests it really served, whose sensitivities it really soothed, and who really pressed, maneuvered and hoped for the Court to decide the case in the way it did. Who are these people?

In a word, they are largely the bigots of this country, and their common bond is not conservatism, liberalism, radicalism or any other political viewpoint, but rather their

common prejudices and fears. The country hears and sees less and less these days of overt racists in positions of influence, and it may seem that the recent flop of George Wallace as a national political figure signalled an end to the resurgence of white backlash against racial equality. To the extent that it is still believed to exist, it is thought to be located in the bedrock segments of conservative and Republican politics. There is purportedly a kind of quiet, but candid, bigotry animating the reviving conservative movement, a sort of "polite" racism which makes the cry of "individual liberties" a club with which to beat down the rights of minorities. This racism seems to walk softly but quite unashamedly carries a proverbial big stick.

I submit that this specter is a convenient diversion raised to distract attention from the resurgence of covert, of *wholly unadmitted*, bigotry in this country. This form of prejudice is no less dangerous for its apparent non-existence. Like de facto segregation of schools and unwritten bans on admitting women, blacks, Chicanos, and Jews to private clubs, it is all the more insidious for its official non-existence and its elusiveness.

It is obvious that this is neither the first nor the last time covert racism will be discussed in print, but it seems worth the time to point out *Bakke* as an example of its use of both liberalism and conservatism as diversions, as protective coloration, and as weapons to serve

(Continued on Page 7)

# Students continue search for legal jobs

## Placement office to conduct survey

by Rick Sinclair

As part of their response to the expressed needs of the student body, the Placement Office, in conjunction with the Student Bar Association (SBA) Placement Committee, has constructed a survey to be administered during February. According to Diane Gough and Marilyn Friedman of the Placement Office, the survey is aimed at identifying student ideas and suggestions concerning the placement process.

The survey has been the product of diverse input from all sources, including the SBA Committee, individual students, and ideas from other law schools. To this end, the Placement Office has been soliciting student suggestions and continues to urge that students communicate their opinions and ideas for improvement.

In addition to the survey, Placement has taken other action in recent months to enhance communication of job possibilities in the field of law. For example, a newsletter, the *Placement Press*, has been initiated, and a work-study student has been hired to update the office's listing of government jobs.

### Confusion

Much confusion and anxiety has been engendered in students during the last few years, due to the increased competition for jobs and resultant difficulty of the job search. In particular, the on-campus fall interview season has been a time of frustration for many because of the common occurrence of firms offering vaguely-inviting resumes (thus raising job-seekers' hopes), then following with stiff selection criteria and an eventual rejection letter.

Placement Director Diane Gough says that the firms have been asked to be more specific in explaining their selection criteria and job descriptions but they still frequently fail to do so. In the absence of greater responsiveness in this respect, she plans to include in each firm's description the actual ratio of interviews to job offers made. Thus students will be able to note this ratio (say, 30 interviews resulting in 3 offers) and accordingly schedule their interview sign-ups more efficiently. Some students report having gone to 20 or more interviews with no job offers resulting therefrom.

Statistics are not yet available on the number of job offers gleaned from this fall's interviews, but past experience indicates "approximately 100 students from each class obtain jobs through on-campus interviews," according to Gough. Part of the problem in obtaining accurate statistics is the failure of job offerers to report them, despite requests for students to do so.

### Seminars

One point Gough and Friedman stress is the need to explore additional avenues of obtaining employment. Because of the rush caused by UCLA's quarter system, the interviews too often monopolize one's consciousness, to the exclusion of other opportunities.

An alternate source of job information is the series of job search seminars held periodically. The last such seminar, presented on January 17, focused on public interest and legal aid jobs, including representatives from the Western Center on Law and Poverty, the Center for Law and the Public Interest, and Legal Aid of Los Angeles County. If you missed it, this seminar is on tape in the Placement office and can be checked out. The next seminar, to be held in mid-February, will focus on government positions.

Other sources of job information include the *Placement Press* and the publications on file in the Placement Office, Room 1242. The *Press's* first issue came out in January and will be published at least once a month. It contains useful information and news collected in one place, thus helping to relieve the need to scan numerous notices. (See the boxed reprint from the *Press*, this page.)

### Placement Files

The Placement Office files contain much job information, ranging from part-time and summer opportunities to general directories. The alumni, too, are involved with the office in a program of informational seminars presented from time to time (supplemental to the Placement seminars already mentioned). Judicial clerkship applications, too, are handled through the office, Assistant Director Friedman notes.

Gough and Friedman emphasize their desire for student input, either directly or through the SBA Placement Committee. In an effort to build permanent improvements into the job-seeking process, they've already introduced first-year students to the basic resources of the office. Hopefully, this will ease the whole psyche-straining process of next fall, when those suits, ties, and dresses again abound.

## How can I plan for my career in law?

If you have or have not asked yourself the above question, there are some things you may want to consider. There are excellent opportunities here at the law school for you to explore the possibilities within the legal job spectrum. If you have an interest or curiosity about certain types of practice, you are in an excellent position to learn about the realities of the profession by utilizing various law school programs. You may want to consider the following things.

— Interested in a trial practice of any kind?

— Take the Clinical Courses in Trial Advocacy or Criminal Prosecution, which will give you the opportunity to determine whether you want the unique pressures of trial practice.

— If you are interested in Legal Aid/Poverty Law Practice/Public Interest Law you may:

— Enroll in a Clinical Course such as that in the Pre-trial Lawyering Process, Welfare Law Advocacy or Immigration Law. This will give you exposure to problems such as landlord-tenant disputes, debt collection, family law and public assistance matters, as well as practice in interviewing, counseling, pleading and negotiation skills.

— Sign up for a Quarter Away at one of the many public interest-oriented agencies such as the Center for Law in the Public Interest, National Health Law Program, or National Senior Citizens Law Center. What better way to explore the field than to work with one of these offices for a 12-week to 6-month period and receive law school credit for it!

— Arrange an independent study course or project with a professor in your chosen field of interest.

— Consult with the Placement Office staff.

— Consult with faculty experts in the field (Paul Boland, Paul Bergman, Ron Marks and Kenny Hegland).

— If your interests lie in government service, local, state or federal, you have the following options:

— Apply for a Quarter Away and be able to satisfy your curiosity about the Federal Criminal Justice System. You may get exposure to the U.S. Attorney's or the Federal Public Defender's Office. Also, you have the unique opportunity to take advantage of the Judicial Clerkship Quarter Away program to experience the judicial process in Federal District Courts, Courts of Appeal (state and federal) and Supreme Courts all over the country.

— Pursue your interest in Federal Regulatory Agencies and apply for Quarters Away with the S.E.C. or the Federal Maritime Commission, to name a few.

— Consult with the faculty experts in government law practice: Ron Marks-State Attorney General's Office/Administrative; Wesley Liebler-Federal Trade Commission; Stephen Yeazell-Susan Prager-Monroe Price-Judicial Clerkships; Don Hagman-Municipal Law, Local; Mike Asimow-Public Defender and District Attorney; Allison Anderson-Federal Government, Washington, D.C.; Susan Prager-House and Senate, D.C., State government; Paul Boland-General government; Local.

— If you are interested in law firm practice of any kind there is information in the Placement Office about firms of all sizes as well as books about starting your own practice.

— For those of you who are adventurous and daring there is always the opportunity to explore another geographical area — (contrary to popular belief, there is life outside of California). There is a whole legal community out there! And opportunities for lawyers. If you want to throw all caution to the wind you may want to do so cautiously by pursuing a Quarter Away in an area in which you think you may want to relocate after graduation. Spending 12 weeks in a "foreign" place will give you an excellent opportunity to apply for jobs, make contacts and friends and broaden your horizons. There are programs available in such exotic places as Alaska, Hawaii, Micronesia and Ohio (*sic*).

— The above are only a few of the ways you can explore your options for careers in law. Many times people have found actual placement as a result of participation in the above programs; others have had good learning experiences and made better career decisions accordingly.

## What of the class of '76?

According to Placement Office statistics, the large majority of 1976 UCLA Law School graduates have found jobs. Of a class of approximately 270 graduates, 226 students responded to a Placement questionnaire. Of these respondents:

- 6 or 2.7% are not seeking employment;
- 49 or 17.7% are seeking employment (of these, 7 or 17.5% failed the Bar exam);
- 180 or 79.6% are actually employed.

Of these employed respondents, the following breakdown is available:

NUMBER	PERCENT	EMPLOYMENT
105	46.4*	Law Firms
9	4.0	Corporations
26	11.5	Government
17	7.5	Legal Aid/Pub. Int.
15	6.6	Judicial Clerkship
4	1.8	Solo Practice
3	1.3	Teaching
1	.4	Continuing Education
180	79.6	

(\* percentage of "known" graduates)

## Too many law students?

(The following is a recent letter to Student Lawyer magazine written by Dale Pope, a University of Wisconsin law student. — Ed.)

I recently entered law school with much skepticism. I will be putting in seven years of education to reach that ultimate goal of being a lawyer. However, through a great deal of research and hearsay evidence, I'm finding out that the legal profession is not the place to be.

Last year about half of the nation's law graduates were on the unemployment list, which in figures roughly comes to about 14,800. This year it is expected to be about 15,800.

I am concerned about this, as many of my colleagues are. I can't figure out how the federal government is able to fund the building of more law schools each year. Some states, such as Ohio, have four or five accredited law schools. In Wisconsin we have the University of Wisconsin and Marquette University. A few years ago they were considering the con-

struction of still another law school in Milwaukee. And in reality they can't even place the graduates from the two existing schools. The nation no longer needs 30,000 law graduates each year that cannot be placed.

Little do the 100,000 persons now attending law school realize the trauma that is awaiting them — a lot of wasted money, time and energy. I don't feel this concept is being stressed enough. All of the first-year law students talk about the \$20,000-a-year jobs that await them upon graduation. These jobs do not and will not exist for the vast majority.

I simply do not see what the ABA has done or is doing about this situation. And it should be the ABA's responsibility to at least make an attempt to regulate these situations.

I, as well as many others, feel that enrollments should be decreased, building and adding on to law schools should stop, and incoming students should be informed about the profession's future.

Please fill out and return  
the Placement Survey  
( enclosed with your registration materials )

## Not that bad?

## The First Time

By Tom Mable

Do you remember the first time? Remember how you prepared for that moment? You were probably anxious about how your performance would be rated. You hoped the advice from all your older and more experienced friends would come in handy. You even read every book you could find on the subject. You'll never forget how hard it was. It's difficult to appear calm when your palms feel like they have just developed pores. Remember how long it was? You hoped everything would go smoothly, but you were also afraid of looking bad by finishing too soon and being the first to leave.

It went great for some, but others found it rough and made a mess of things. Did you choke or did it come easy? Many don't like to talk about it afterwards. The first year class recently went through this experience as a group. As I am sure you have guessed by now, this article will recount the trauma and excitement of a law student's first final. But then, I'm sure many of you had figured out exactly what I was writing about already.

**Preparation.** The foreplay of test taking is study. This may take a long while prior to your first time. I spent the first eight weeks in my criminal law class avoiding the bread and butter of the Socratic teaching method, namely "queries." Suddenly it struck me, I had forgotten to join the most important organization in law school, my study group. (I knew there was something in Paper Chase I had overlooked!)

There are many telltale signs that an examination is coming up. The students get testy. The tension in class measurably increases in later weeks. Some students get silly. They may be reading a case about a mass murderer and suddenly start to giggle. Real sick.

You can also tell test time is coming by listening to the questions asked by students in class. They are of a different nature toward the end of the quarter. For example, while you may hear "What is Justice?" in the fifth week, by the ninth week you won't care about anything except "What is the rule?"

Moreover, you know test time is near when you see the Dean walking down the halls mumbling something about attrition rates. But the surest way to tell the quarter is about to end (besides voting for the semester system), is to notice the amount of material covered in class. The pace in the final weeks becomes frenetic. If conspiracy, intoxication, and insanity are all covered on the same day, that should be a clue that the end is near.

The week before the final, people start referring to the library as home. Many students lose sleep and it shows. An outsider would think there was a girning fad in the school.

The last thing you do is pick up your exam number. When I picked up mine I recognized the number. It was the same as my first LSAT score. What an omen.

**The Final.** This whole episode reaches its climax the day of the final. I was ready. I came armed with seventeen pens and some advice from a 2nd year friend. He told me that whenever I was in trouble I should do what judges do, lapse into Latin. (Since my prof was Catholic I used a couple "Deo gratias.") As they handed out the test I noticed a blank marked "Name." I knew there was something I hadn't studied.

The test instructions were quite an education. Mine listed several ways I could gain extra

credit. They were as follows: attach a fifty-dollar bill to the exam, 5 points; cite more than three cases where one of the parties' names begins with the letter "Q", 4 points; figure out "who done it" in the homicide question, 7 points (I guessed Colonel Mustard with the candlestick in the ballroom); and of course an extra point for bootstrapping.

Taking the test is a very mental thing. Several students attempt to "psych" each other. The advice you get from everyone is to read the questions over and over before starting to write. No one wants to start first and look bad. This results in a sophisticated game of "chicken." But one by one they start to crack and begin to write the answer. I held on well into the second hour. (Nobody can psych me out.)

The prof said he would try to make clear what he wanted from the way the questions were worded. I think he made it too easy for us. This, for example, was our homicide question: "Suspect Taylor wants to get victim Anderson out of the way. Suspects Washington and Antick hear there is a contract out and attempt to perform it." How could the answer be more obvious? The word "contract" is a clear clue. The prof must have wanted me to apply the UCC by analogy to a service contract (Q.E.D.)

One of the other questions dealt with a case of arson. It concerned a pyromaniac who had a hot time with his latest flame, but she dumped him because he was no match for her other boy friend. He still carried a torch for her and had a burning desire to get back together. When he called her, she told him that although she felt warm about him, he didn't light her fire. The question gave me heartburn.

The final question concerned a Manhattan boy's theft of a sheep. The kid had tried to pull the wool over the eyes of everyone and failed. My grader thought my answer was confused with another animal, a bull.

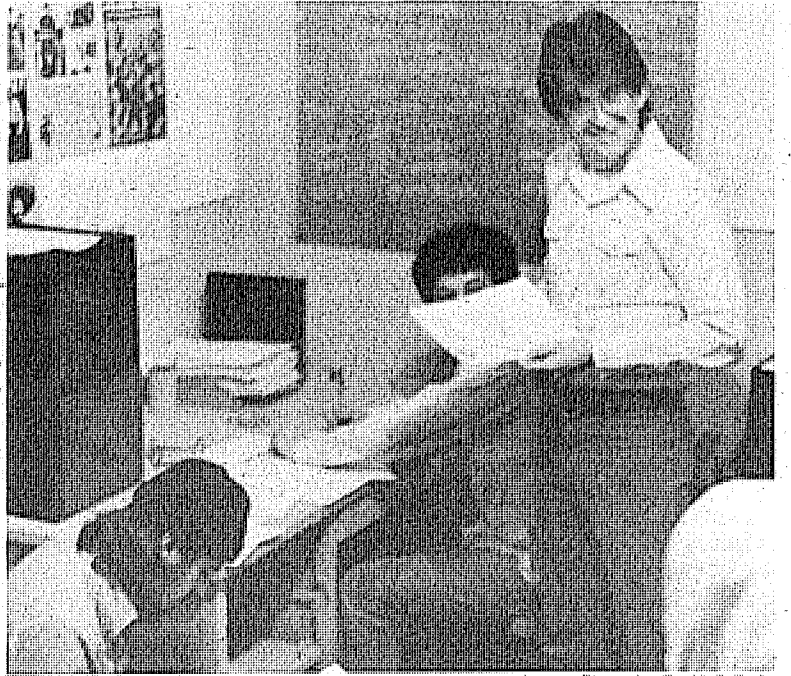
**Epilogue.** After the final you have to wait around for grades. You go through a sort of postpartum depression. (Since my answers probably produced a new body of law the reference isn't as contrived as it may seem.)

The grades are allotted on a descending curve of 15%-40%-40%-5%. This is the equivalent of Very Good-Good-Good Try-Good Bye. It is amazing how the grades correlate to the student's evaluation of the prof. That rating scale goes like this: Very good-Good-Fair-No Opinion/did not attend.

They say the grading system is confidential, but if you're observant you can figure out the scores of just about anyone. For example, you can be pretty sure those students who are hanging by their interview ties in the library probably didn't do well. (A friend who scored low came to me with his knotty problem and I told him to hang loose. I had no idea he would take me literally.) Also, those students who advertise a four-digit number by painting it on their sweatshirt or tattooing it on their forehead most likely did well.

What is really amazing is to see some of the changes that occur when the grades come out. Some who did well but never liked Crim before, suddenly think it's the greatest thing since contingency fees. Classroom behavior also undergoes dramatic changes. Some who spoke the most but had mediocre test results are never heard in class again.

Well I got my results and I did ok. I guess it's just not that bad.



Chicano law students work evenings twice a week to meet need for community lawyers.

## Centro Legal

(Continued from Page 1)

20 supervising attorneys, each of whom donates one or two hours per month to the Centro.

Mario Esparza, a second-year law student and director of the Centro, describes the organization as "adhering to a perspective which unites theory and practice in legal education." Esparza sees two complementary factors which inspire the Centro's work. "There is a sense of dissatisfaction with the orientation of the Law School — UCLA tends to be corporate-oriented. And there is an obvious need for legal representation in the community. This provides the motivation for people to venture out."

The Centro provides service in five general areas of the law: Immigration; Landlord-Tenant; Debtor-Creditor; Uncontested Dissolutions; and Welfare and Administrative problems. In the latter category, Centro staffers have handled unfair labor practice complaints lodged with the National Labor Relations Board; consumer complaints filed with governmental consumer protection agencies, driver's license revocations by the Department of Motor Vehicles, and food stamp hearings.

The staff is organized in such a way that each student specializes in handling cases in one of these five categories. The work of each unit is supervised by an advanced student with experience in that field.

In addition, the Centro provides legal assistance in miscellaneous other areas. In a recent case, Manuel Martinez, a third-year student, represented an undocumented Mexican worker who had been victimized by a local attorney. Two years ago the client had paid \$500 for a divorce, but his attorney never even bothered to file a complaint to initiate the proceedings. The client's efforts to obtain a refund proved futile and, because of his irregular status in this country, he was understandably reluctant to contact the authorities.

When he brought his problem to the Centro, Martinez felt that the most effective remedy in this case would be to file a complaint with the state Bar. So two weeks ago Martinez appeared before a Bar Association committee which ordered the attorney to make a full refund within one week.

Currently the Centro is involved in a civil case which they hope will make new law in California. Richard Trejo is

representing a tenant in eviction proceedings in the Alhambra Municipal Court. The defense has founded its case on the landmark *Green* decision (establishing breach of an implied warranty of habitability as a valid defense against eviction for failure to pay rent). The novel feature of Trejo's case is that he has also filed a counterclaim against the landlord, and is seeking damages for breach of the warranty of habitability. If successful, this would effectively transform the *Green* defense into a potent offensive weapon for tenants victimized by slum landlords.

Centro staff members who have completed at least five quarters of law school are certified to make court appearances under the supervision of a practicing attorney. In those situations where the Centro cannot offer legal representation to a client, staff members provide a range of other services. For example, when a client brings an action in small claims court, the Centro stages mock trials which enable the person to refine the arguments he plans to make before the judge. And since the Centro handles no criminal or fee-generating cases, they often act as a referral agency, recommending sympathetic attorneys to those who might otherwise be without the information required to select appropriate counsel.

Partial funding is provided by the Graduate Students Association, but the Centro receives no money from the Law School itself. To meet its expenses (rent, salary for one legal secretary), the Centro has received grants from Liberty Hill, a private foundation, and has engaged in a variety of fund-raising efforts. Two weeks ago, the Centro sponsored a benefit dance at the Peoples College of Law from which it netted about \$1800. The organization shuns governmental funding and corporate grants and the inhibiting restrictions which often accompany such awards.

But though they seek no funding from the University administration, Centro staff members voiced a desire for other forms of aid. Said one third-year student, "The Law School administration knows we're out here. They know we're sponsored by the UCLA Chicano Law Students Association. But, with the exception of certain faculty members, they've never offered any assistance or recognition of our efforts. We don't really expect it, but it'd be nice."

## Books

**Blind Ambition: The White House Years** by John Dean (Simon and Schuster, 415 pp., \$11.95).

by Marc Lindsey Weber

Perhaps the main reason for yet another review of *Blind Ambition* is that the subject of a book review ought to be a book and not its author. Prior reviews of *Ambition* have drooled pious language expressing distaste for John Dean. (A similar spate of non-reviews griped about the "villainous" Albert Speer "making all that money" off his *Spandau Diaries*, a self-deprecating, truly valuable historical document.) A book must be judged on its inherent merits primarily, and then at times against other efforts in the same genre.

The worst thing about *Ambition* is that it is pitted with cliches. Unfortunately Dean applies the most stale adjectives in the least imaginative ways. Rampant are horrid phrases like "lucrative law practices," "posh clubs," "foreign junkets," and more. Similarly inept are some of his attempts at drama. Dean unduly strains the decrepit formula: everything seemed to be going well; little did we know . . .

Once the celebrated "cover-up" begins to bow under pressure, however, Dean's prose becomes tighter, leaner, conveyed largely by the

panicked or deceptive dialogue of the principal characters. The prose takes on a tone of urgency and desperation. (It is not surprising that Dean took to extremely heavy drinking at this time to allay the great tension.) In such moments of official confusion, the author thrills some talents of a writer of political thrillers; Frederick Forsythe, however, he is not.

Of course, it is the fascinating workings of the White House and of America's own Gang of Four (Nixon, Haldeman, Ehrlichman, and Mitchell) that overcomes the pieces of pulp novel style. Most brazen was Nixon's nationally televised claim of exculpation on the basis of the non-existent "Dean Report." Haldeman appears as a humorless, soulless manager, Ehrlichman as a more subtle but equally devious Charles Colson, and Mitchell as some tragic figure, tiredly acting out his own destruction.

There are, moreover, hilarious anecdotes, which are often dropped in flashback fashion. Particularly ridiculous was an episode before the Eryn Committee. Presidential Counsel Fred Buzhardt had prepared a list of questions to be used by the committee to skewer Dean.

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# Calendar

## FEBRUARY

- 18: Registration by mail.
- 20: Second-year halfway party at Bootlegger's at 8:00 pm.
- 21: Academic & Administrative holiday.

## MARCH

- 7: Alumni Practice Series: Establishing a Law Practice.. Room TBA.
- 10: Instruction ends.
- 11: Reading period.
- 14-21: Examination period.
- 28: Spring quarter begins.

- 29-Apr. 4: Add-drop week. During this period you may change your class schedule without a fee.
- 30-Apr. 1: In-person registration for spring quarter. 8:00 am to 3:30 pm in Dodd Hall.

## APRIL

- 11: Alumni Practice Series: Real Estate/Construction & Contracting. Room TBA.
- 18: DEADLINE for first-year permanent study list cards.
- 19-20: 2nd- and 3rd-year students file permanent study list cards.

## Another look at Bakke decision

(Continued from Page 4)

its own ends without real advancement of the goals of either true conservatism or genuine liberalism.

Conservatism is not the same as reaction. Reactionaries have no desire to see things progress beyond the present state, and in some cases they intend to bring back the ways of the past.

A conservative, on the other hand, recognizes that time moves on, that there are new needs and new forces at work in society, and that some progress is both unavoidable and desirable. This idea the true conservative shares with most liberals. The difference between them lies in the approach they take toward progress and how it must be handled, not in whether they recognize the inevitability of change at all.

It seems to me that those who seek to halt the progress of integration and equality in our society, or even to turn back the clock to the days of an all-white professional class (as *Bakke* would do), are reactionaries. With the increasing popular understanding of the rights, backgrounds and needs of minorities in America, it has become very unpopular (and, in some circles) unfashionable to be a racial reactionary.

Among persons presently lumped together under the label "conservative," the racial reactionaries are the ones who tell us America was better off before the days of welfare, the civil rights movement and social programs. Among persons currently labeled "liberals," the racial reactionaries are generally to be found among those who see it as their role, to tell the rest of us — down to the most minute detail of our lives — how we must progress and by what means. We cannot even tell them what our needs, wants and hopes are; they already know them, or at least know what they ought to be. Both attitudes are condescending and "privileged."

I do not mean by this that every opponent of one form or other of social change, that every

person with a vision of a better America, or every person with power, influence or wealth is a racial reactionary. I do suspect that the ones among them who feel threatened by the loss of the unearned or inordinate part of their power, whether it is wealth or the power to decide what is good for others and make it the law of the land, are the racial reactionaries.

The distinction is not between liberal and conservative, but between those who believe that what makes America a more just society, a society based upon promotion of the most able and honorable to influence and leadership, will be best for each of us, and those whose concerns are chiefly personal in nature.

The sooner we all recognize this, the sooner we will be able to get on with creating a society in which such policies as minority admissions programs and bussing will be unnecessary because every American will have the right and the ability to live and work where he or she chooses, to have a good education as far as she or he wants to go into the educational system, and to rise in society as far as his or her own individual abilities will allow.

I, like many other conservatives and liberals, have no intention of abandoning my fellow countrymen to the bigots, by backing *Bakke*. Racial reactionaries — bigots — takers — call them what you will, but don't do their work for them by letting them hide behind the shields of honest liberalism and conservatism. They have already, by placing a constitutional veneer on their arguments, escaped exposure by the California Supreme Court and even wrung from it a victory. Let us not, by fighting among ourselves and slinging the filthy taint of racism (or the snide epithet "bleeding heart") at one another, help them any further. Rather, let us begin to see each other as people and, in every proper forum the society provides, expose the racial reactionaries under all of their political labels. While we continue to fight over false issues and phony distinctions, they are safe. That *really* disturbs me.

## Ambition blinds lawyers

(Continued from Page 6)

Senator Ervin, mistakenly believing the questions were addressed to the committee, began answering the questions himself, leading to quite a farcical moment.

It is impossible to assess how fairly and how accurately Dean expresses his sense of guilt, but he takes great pains to demonstrate his culpability and degree of participation. Dean

goes much further than Magruder does, in his account, in admitting responsibility.

Short of reading the transcripts of the renowned tapes, any reader curious about the Watergate atmosphere, the mechanics of the executive and judicial branches, and the thoroughly corrosive effects of power (political or otherwise) will find *Blind Ambition* one of the most informative and readable works now surfacing.

## Law Women's Union raises funds for conference

by Inese Birznieks Lacey

One thousand people are expected to attend the Sixth Annual Southern California Regional Conference on Women and the Law, sponsored by the UCLA Law Women's Union, UCLA Law School and the UCLA Women's Resource Center.

The Conference, to be held April 16 and 17, will bring together women, men, lawyers and nonlawyers to exchange information, ideas, and views on a wide range of topics within the over-all theme of "Women and the Law." Over 30 panels are currently being planned on subjects such as Battered Women, Women on

the Bench, Consumer Affairs, Legislative Processes, Women in Media, and Reverse Discrimination.

The two-day session will be held in Ackerman's Grand Ballroom with an address by a keynote speaker (currently being sought by the Dean), followed by lunch at the UCLA Law Patio, two-and-a-half-hour panel sessions and an informal social gathering with feminist entertainment. Sunday's schedule includes two panel sessions with lunch and a closing session.

The precedent for such a gathering began in 1969 when 100 women law students attended the First National Con-

ference on Women and the Law at New York University Law School. Since then annual national and regional conferences have been held to an ever-growing audience.

The five previous Southern California conferences have been held at Loyola, Southwestern and USC Law Schools. Southwestern's October 1975 conference attracted over 800 participants.

To raise funds for the Conference, various faculty members and 150 or so UCLA law students gathered in the Law School's hallway a week ago.

The event proved to have benefits for all concerned. The volunteer staff of the Dean and

## International Law Society scans globe

By Bob Moore

The UCLA International and Comparative Law Society is a young and growing organization comprised of students interested in exploring the relationship between law and foreign affairs. Since its inception only two years ago, the Society has engaged in a broad spectrum of activities.

The Society has invited a number of quite prominent lawyers and other specialists directly involved in the fields of international and comparative law to address interested students on a wide range of topics.

Speakers at past meetings have ranged from Mexican and American delegates to the Law of the Sea Conference, to attorneys working with the International Labor Organization in Geneva and the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights under Law in Washington, to foreign and American professors, specializing in fields as unique as international communications and satellite law.

The Society is anticipating future discussions in the areas of comparative studies of European and common law approaches to the topics of abortion and genetic experimentation, among others.

Members have conducted seminars in which students and faculty examine topics of current interest. The Society, in conjunction with other members of the Los Angeles legal community, has also played a significant role in sponsoring major speakers, such as the distinguished New York attorney and former delegate to the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, Rita Hauser, in larger municipal forums. Each of these activities gives students an opportunity to explore in depth topics and issues which affect and interest them, but

which may never be discussed in the context of a classroom education.

One of the most important functions of the Society has been its sponsorship of the UCLA International Law Moot Court Team in the annual Phillip C. Jessup Moot Court competition. Both UCLA teams have been quite successful. This past year, of some fifteen initial participants, a final team of five students represented the school in preparing the two briefs submitted to the regional west coast tournament. The winning team at that competition advances to the international tournament, usually held in Washington, D.C. This competition offers a unique opportunity to students who are interested in developing and applying their forensic and legal writing skills to the field of international law.

In the coming year, the Society hopes to play a more active role in gathering and distributing information concerning summer and permanent employment in the international law field. The Society also hopes to create more international law opportunities in the UCLA Quarter-Away and Clinical programs. Moreover, the Society intends to initiate a newsletter to be distributed regionally regarding current developments and employment opportunities on the West Coast in the field of international law.

Interest in the fields of international and comparative law at UCLA is growing, due in great part to the efforts of our faculty advisor, Professor Frederick Kirgis. With his continued help and with the aid of all interested students, the International and Comparative Law Society hopes to provide a forum for that growing interest.

## Records

By Jeff Masters  
Eagles, *Hotel California* (Asylum 7E-1084)

To really understand the Eagles you've got to dig deep into Southern California rock mythology, back a dozen or so years to the days when the Byrds, Buffalo Springfield, and a handful of other artists were creating the L.A. Sound. Its characteristic high harmonies, textured rhythm lines, and distinctive leads are no longer exclusively West Coast, but its point of view is. A certain arrogance, a cool detachment only occasionally flawed by

suppressed romanticism: this is the classic L.A. emotional stance.

The old bands are gone now, but the Eagles have successfully translated this legacy of the 60's into the 70's. Indeed, it has become nearly the sole perspective for dealing with love and with success, their most familiar and closely-linked themes.

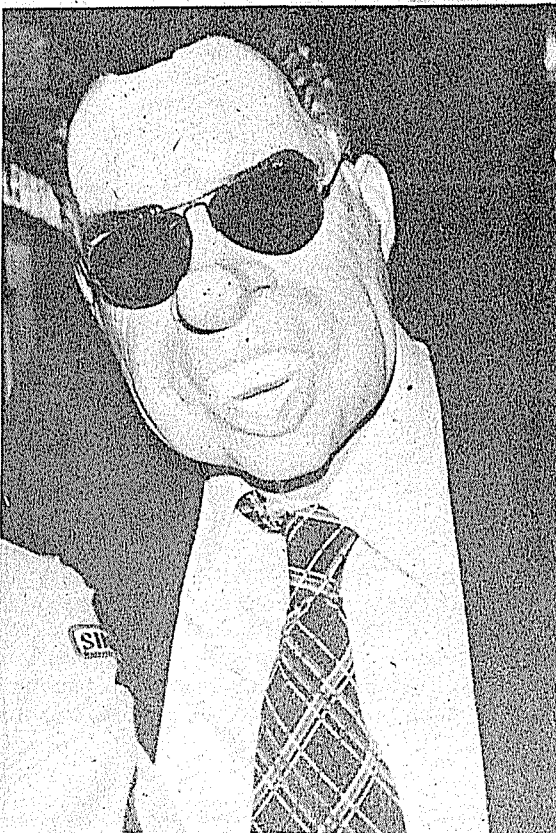
*Hotel California* is the Eagles' most ambitious effort yet. Not instrumentally, though the sound is as recognizable as ever, and Joe Walsh ably takes Bernie Leadon's place. Not vocally, despite the fact that the album's hooks will spawn a fistful of AM hits. The real advances here relate back to point-of-view — and there are advances, even though our heroes are on predictable emotional turf.

With only a couple easily-dismissed exceptions, each song on the album represents a self-contained statement that works on a number of levels. In "New Kid in Town," for instance, we're told "... it's those restless hearts that never mend." But to settle down, to rest even for an instant, is to be vulnerable, a mark for a man younger, stronger, cooler. "You're walking away and they're talking behind you/ they will never forget you 'til somebody new comes along."

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# Artists, Lawyers Have a Ball



Photos by Mike Morris

## Advocates raises funds

Everything from classical ballet to the dance music of the Forties highlighted the gala Artists and Lawyers Ball, held Saturday evening, February 5, at the Elks Building in downtown Los Angeles.

The public event was held to benefit Advocates for the Arts, a nonprofit organization headquartered at the Law School, which provides free legal and managerial services to qualified artists who cannot afford counsel.

Appearing at the Artists and Lawyers Ball were the Jellyroll Jazz Society, the Odessa Balaikas, the Company Theater, the Fat City School of Finds Art, Conjunto Los Tigres de la Sierra and more. Over 1,500 persons attended the benefit, for which three ballrooms at the Elks Building were needed.

The Ball was cosponsored by the Barristers of the Los Angeles County Bar Association. Other sponsors included the Shakespeare Society, Artists for Economic Action, the Los Angeles Institute of Contemporary Art, and the Chamber Symphony Orchestra.

## Admissions plans . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

"As I see it, what the state Supreme Court is refusing to recognize is that minority status itself is a disadvantage," complained Dean Rappaport. "A lot of minority people don't fit into a statistical disadvantage box but the barriers they encounter are no less real for that." To the question of whether minority enrollment at the law school might decrease, Dean Rappaport responded, "It's conceivable, but I wouldn't go that far yet." He did express concern that negative publicity about the case will discourage potential minority applicants from applying for this year's incoming class, adding, "This could be the best time for minority students to apply. We have a stay from the U.S. Supreme Court and our LEOP is still operating."

Developments on the case could come down any day now. Meanwhile, here as in colleges and universities across the country, admissions officials are preparing to try and save whatever they can of their affirmative action programs.

## New kids in town . . .

(Continued from Page 7)  
This is the dark side of the California dream, the unspoken fear of riding high and being shot from the saddle.

And the metaphor relates to more than just romance and the music business. In "The Last Resort," Don Henley sings "There is no more new

frontier/We have got to make it here." That lesson applies to time and to emotion as clearly as it does to geography.

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